The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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[From Belgravia.]

TEN AND TWENTY.

A DRAWING ROOM REVERIE.

Can ten long years have passed away
Since with Katie Fane I used to play,
And spoil her doll and toys?
She was an awful little tease,
Who tore her clothes and pinched her knees;
Who sometimes climb up apple trees.

The merriest of romping girls
Was Katie, with tangled sunny curls,
In home bright laughing days;
Her skirts as then *longer*—e'en
She never wore a crino line—
Neath which peeped trousers, I ween,
With broderie *Anglaise*.

Whole mornings then we used to pass,
In stealing through the nodding grass,
Or crushing amongst the fern
Whilst there, with no one else was by,
I used to kiss her on the sly—
And Katie was neither coy nor shy.
But kissed me in return!

The livelong day we played and walked,
Or in the or hard swing and talked.
Twas thus our friendship strengthened;
At last, one gloomy, tearful day,
My playmate was sent away
To school and there she had to stay
Until her frocks were lengthened.

In Eaton's classic groves I strayed,
To pick up cartaing—I'm afraid
I picked up more at cricket;
My boyish love was left to rate,
When rushing in the College Eight;
I quite forgot little Katie
In dreams of double wicket!

And now behave to meet again,
Not sauce Katie, but fair Miss Fane,
The loveliest of belles;
Who rules the hearts of I know,
At party, fete, or ball or show,
In opera box, or in the row,
She queens it o'er the swells.

Ah! since that rosy laughing child
Went dancing in on her pony wild
And rode the hobbledehoy canter,
Or madly with black Hector race,
Or sailed in the Solent Lieutenant,
For which she got no end censure,
A fledgling of twenty-seven!

For Katie will ever know me now,
But with a modest, solemn bow,
Such as I gave with manners blank,
Not knowing if I were a fish bright?
Since she gave my hand, and grasped it then,
And said: "Why, Frank!"
To my old playmate, Frank!"

THE PULPIT.

Sermon Preached by Henry Ward Beecher, on Sunday Morning, Jan. 20, 1867, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

"For we are saved by hope."—Rom. iii. 24.

Not exclusively. Elsewhere it is said, We are saved by faith." Again, there are representations in the Bible, though in the same praseology, which show that love is the salvable disposition. We are saved by the power of God's Spirit, also. There are many co-operating elements in a man's salvation. We are not, therefore, to suppose, when it is declared that we are saved by any single element, that it excludes every other, but that this is an important and constituent element in a given result.

The religion of Christ is distinguished among all others by its great fruitfulness and fullness in private experience. There have been other religions that had the power of stirring up zeal, intense activity, fanaticism, and of bringing men, by cities and nations, into outward religious effectiveness, such as it was; but none others has been like the Christian in entering to the hearts of the poor, the desolate, the ignorant, the wicked, one by one, and gradually, and stirring up there, not simply a new life of purity, but such hopefulness, such joyfulness, as brought all the graces of God and men to their growth and efficiency. This has been peculiar to the Christian religion.

It results chiefly from the class of feelings which Christian faith adopts, arouses and makes easily active. We all know that men work better and feel better some moods than in others. It is not a matter of unimportance, even in the commonest work, what kind of feelings our workmen have. Fear once in a while will act prodigiously; but as a steady stimulus it is not useful. It is painful, wears out life, just as friction wears machinery. Cheerfulness and hope, on the other hand, are universally recognized, not only as all sufficient stimulants here they can exist, but as stimulants at do not wear out the powers which they exercise. One will work harder and ger, and with less fatigue, under hope and cheer than upon anxious and conscientious motives. Not that anxiety a low measure, and conscientiousness, to be at a discount, but that unless a great al of difference which of these things is e daily food. You eat conscience, and u will be lean. You eat hope, and you ll be fat. Work and struggle, and fear, anxiety and a sense of responsibility, and you ll work at the hardest, and wear out your joint. Work in another hand, not theirs guiding undertone of conscience us conviction, but with an atmosphere d ambient flame of hopefulness and usefulness in the soul, and you can do re work, and you will do it better, and u will not suffer from it.

It is a matter of profound importance, en, to know what are the master feelings r Christian life. That is, it is important to know what a Christian life contemplates. It is also important to know under what generic influences, under what nosphere, as it were, the soul is to work f its own salvation.

Let me read you two characteristic passages, one from the fourteenth of Romans, d the other from Galatians: "The kingdom of God is not meat and ink"—is not ordinances—"but righteousness, and peace and joy in the Holy host." Rectitude, tranquility, or peace d joy—these are the characteristic exiences of a Christian, or should be. at is, if a Christian is getting right, and fruit is ripened as it ought to be, soon ll be the disposition.

In Galatians it is even more emphatic. "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, ace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodss, faith, meekness, temperance." here is there a sour thing in the whole t? Where is there one feeling here that not sweet and pleasant to the taste? nd these are called the fruit of God's irit in the human soul. It is as if it had en said: "When genuine Christianity, such a tree will bear fruit, and that fruit ll have such and such a flavor, and you ay know that you have such a tree in the church by tasting the fruit and finding it have such a flavor." And God says, When my Spirit works in the heart of en, and they bear the fruit thereof, you ay know it by this: that they have love d peace, and the qualities that co-operate h and inspire these." And in our text is declared summarily that by this peful, cheerful, buoyant, enjoying frame mind, we are saved. It is the working me.

I have said that this does not exclude her feelings. It does not exclude fear. e are commanded to fear, lest, a promising life, into carnalities of religious tentiveness, such as it was; but none others has been like the Christian in entering o the hearts of the poor, the desolate,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 2, 1867.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

THE RIGHT WAY AT LAST.

It is plain to every one and not denied by any, that the present measure for restoring the Union is a more stringent one, on the Southern people who have been in rebellion, than any proposed before. And it is also true that it has, in a measure, been forced into existence by the abuse and insult with which former measures have been treated in the South. The forbearance and good temper of the loyal people, which have excited the surprise and admiration of the world, have been gradually put in abeyance when it was found that they only met with perversion and indignity from the politicians of the South, and only raised higher their pretentious claims, without at all forwarding the work of reconstruction. The disposition to make their condition as easy as possible, and as much as possible to consult their wishes in the business, very naturally grew weaker under such a regimen, and the determination of the loyal people, to have the Union properly restored, betook itself to more energetic and authoritative expedients.

This we take to be the true theory that has governed the movement for restoring the Federal relations of the States that were in insurrection. The loyal hand had its grasp on the neck of the snake secession. The gentleness of the pressure tempted the snake to try to slip through if possible, far enough to secure escape or a chance to bite. And this attempt naturally made the squeeze the tighter. All the stringency has been induced by the causes referred to, for the previous measures, with reference to the freedmen and the Union people, were not adopted until they were found to be absolutely necessary.

As the progress of adaptation has gone on under the leadings of a visible necessity, it is probable that the measures have gained in efficiency what may have been lost in gentleness, and that the execution of the plan now adopted will secure better results to the South itself, as well as to the Union, than would have ensued, had either of the previous propositions been carried into effect. The spokesmen of the South, some of them, at least, make a wry face and utter a deep groan at the measure, but the wiser heads among them will, at least by a second look at it, be convinced that it opens a feasible plan for reconstruction, and, if they receive it wisely, a good one.

DRUNKENNESS AND EXPULSION.

The expulsion of a member of the United States Senate, solely on the ground of his habitual intoxcation, is said to be seriously contemplated by that august body at the present time. The right of every voluntary association of persons to protect its own reputation from discredit, and its own rights from sacrifice or injury must be admitted by all, provided its measures for doing this do not encroach on the right of others, or contravene the claims of law and justice. But the United States Senate not being strictly a voluntary association or constituted simply by the concurrence of its own members, the question may arise, whether persons legally elected and sent to that body by the proper constituency, and formally admitted on that ground, can be expelled without the consent of the constituency. The question has arisen in other cases, and an affirmative decision has been given and acquiesced in.

This is undoubtedly the true ground. Besides the reason referred to—the credit of the body—public interests require that gross and habitual intoxication should not be met with exclusion from a position in which it might occasion infinite injury to the country. It cannot be justly claimed as the right of any State to keep a Senator, or of any District to keep a Representative, in Congress, who daily, and by every vote that he gives, may both disgrace the body, and bring the most important legislative measures into danger of failure. Not only the credit of the body, but that of the country, demands exemption from so grievous a disgrace. Evidently an insane man should not be a legislator. No constituency has a right to send a lunatic or a maniac to Congress. A man habitually addicted to gross intemperance is no safer an occupant of that high and important position than a lunatic.

We should be glad to have the proposed measure of relief held over Mr. SAULSBURY as an admonition and warning for a time, to give him the benefit of it as a motive of self-government. Should it be ineffectual to restore and maintain him in habits of decent sobriety, its application in full force could not but be deemed just, proper, and imperatively demanded by the dignity of the body, and the credit and interest of the country.

WHAT WILL THE SOUTH DO?

With the Reconstruction bill as good as a law already, this is the question of the day. Congress has taken its stand on a line from which it will never recede. In no possible future is there any danger a Congress will be chosen that will dare take the backward step. Were the Democratic party in power to-day, we doubt if it would do it. This measure has come as the necessary result of public opinion, and public opinion is ever progressive. There may have been a period of the rebellion when the Democratic party could have compromised with the South,—but that period once passed, it would not have dared to attempt it. And so it is and will be with the business of reconstruction. Through to the very end- as the war was fought—is the only policy any party clothed with power and responsibility will ever think of putting in practice. In this the parallel between the military management of the rebellion and the management of the civil questions growing out of it is striking. As there could be no backward step in the one, there will be none in the other.

The *N. Y World*, heretofore prompt to advise the South and even goad it on to extreme action, now hesitates. Virtually, however, it admonishes the Southern people to ponder well before they reject the terms now offered. "If the South has any reason to distrust its own firmness," says the *World*, "it had better yield in 1867than at some future time." The advantages of the early adoption of the basis of restoration, be it the present bill, or some other, is urged, and the following views of the future pressed on their attention:

> If the Southern States are ever to reorganize under the Sherman bill, they should do so this year, and thereby gain the advantage of participating in the Presidential election. If they form new State Governments during the Summer and Autumn, and present them to Congress for acceptance at the next Winter's session, their action of seventy votes may determine the result. But postponement till next year would shut them out completely, and might be used as means of compelling them to four years more of Radical tyranny. If they should reorganize the next Winter, their constitutions would not be submitted to Congress for approval until after the Presidential election is past. The South has a far deeper stake than any of us at the North in rescuing the Government from Radical control, and the electoral votes would in all probability turn the scale. We do not advise the Southern people to seize this advantage if they should succeed in framing other measures; but, unless they are unchangeably confident and united, they had better not let go a bird in the hand for the chance that they may have in beating the bush.

We said yesterday that a divided South —the building up of two parties there—would be among the first fruits of agitation for the rejection or adoption of the terms of peace. Events of the day are we furnished proof of this in the address of Ex Governor BROWN, earnestly counselling the people of Georgia to lose no time in organizing under the new law. We look for favorable words from Governor ORR, of South Carolina, and from other no less influential Southern leaders. With two parties in the South we may begin to expect something like old times again.

THE SOUTH UNDER THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

If there is any fault to be found with the Reconstruction Bill of Congress—awaiting the veto of the Executive and the Constitutional two-third vote to give it effect nevertheless—it is that it fails to put in motion the machinery of loyal government in the insurgent States, instead of merely laying down conditions to the people thereof. Under the bill there will of course be some delay in digesting the terms and coming to them. Being a finality and no prospect of alteration, the tendency in the minds of the Southern people—more especially should even a small number of the leaders step forward in favor of immediate acceptance—to organize at once and get into Congress as soon as possible. Already we hear it said Virginia will lose no time and will be the first to come in. The desire to participate in the next Presidential election will be a strong stimulant to early action. The votes in the Senate and House on the final passage of the bill in some sort prefigures the action of the States. In the Senate but seven votes were recorded against it, and in the House only forty-six. So the opposition failed to present a solid front, while REVERDY JOHNSON recorded himself in the affirmative. Even the President, it is said, will take exception to certain features only. These facts lead us to believe that the Southern people will gradually come to the terms—at any rate that a party in favor of them will grow up and present then the old condition of things of two parties, the same as the North. To say the least, the future can safely be contemplated with encouragement and hope.

FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

The Legislatures of States embraced within the great producing regions of the West are devising means for moving their yearly increasing products to a market, and ultimately to tide water. A contest is going on for this vast inland commerce. States are striving for it by opening up great highways—railroads and water channels—to give it safe and speedy transit, and that they may share in the benefits of the country's development. This is simply wise and judicious legislation—an enlightened policy that will keep the State which adopts it square in the race for the fruits of Progress and Civilization.

But how is it with Pennsylvania? Surely not such is her policy. She has one railroad connecting tide water with the West, and content with that—bound rather to this monopoly—her legislature forbids the construction of another. Will the people put up with such a policy? Will they not rather storm the Legislature and compel it to adopt a system that will save our State from retrogression and decay? The question is—shall Pennsylvania go forward or backward?

A CHEAPLY GOVERNED STATE.

The report of the Commissioner of Statistics of Ohio sets forth that Ohio has the cheapest State government, in proportion to its population, which can be found. It has few State officers, and they are cheaply paid. No one of them is paid at all in proportion to the advance in prices or the dignity of the State which employs them. By the Auditor's report it appears that the whole amount of salaries paid to State officers is $21,207 29. This includes the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, etc., and is probably a smaller sum than is paid to State officers in any other State of the Union, except Rhode Island and Delaware, the two smallest States. The doorkeepers, messengers, pastors and folders of the Pennsylvania Legislature get between them a larger sum than the above. Our State officers cost us twice as much, and we should not be surprised to learn that some of the members of the Legislature will probably make as large a sum the present session as the entire corps of State officers of Ohio get in a year.

THE SUPREME COUAT.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention undertakes to give the key note to the United States Supreme Court, by pronouncing the Reconstruction Bill unconstitutional. The out giving on this point by the President's organ, shows the Supreme Court is relied on to head Congress, and give the insurgents the victory. But this may not be. The New York *Times* refers to this expectation, and makes the following comments concerning it:

> "But it must be remembered that four members of this Court are full seventy years old, beyond all doubt, indorse such a measure; and that, of the five who would oppose it, one if not two will probably be dead in all of the States in consequence of extreme age and illness. A term has passed, however, since the last session, which declares that in case of the death of a Supreme Court Judge, the vacancy shall not be filled until the whole number of Judges shall have been reduced by death or otherwise, to seven. The chances are, therefore, that within the next year the Supreme Court of the United States will be as thoroughly in the hands of the Radicals as Congress.
>
> "Senator Johnson's misgivings, therefore, would seem to have a very substantial foundation in the probabilities of the future."

IT IS to be hoped that the members of the Legislature will improve the few days they have taken for mingling with their constituents to ascertain what public sentiment is concerning pending measures—more especially the General Railroad Bill and the bill to facilitate the construction of the Connellsville Railroad. We are entirely confident if doubts before existed they would be speedily removed. These measures are not only popular with the people, but are absolutely demanded by all intelligent citizens taking a rational view of the State's good, and not swayed by adverse interests. As guardians of the welfare of the State, it seems to us that the Legislature, if it act honestly, cannot hesitate to pass these two bills.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of the Directors of the Union Telegraph Company in New York, it was voted to abandon all further work on the Russian extension lines. The successful operation of the Atlantic cable makes the proposed overland cable unnecessary.

The editor of the Gardiner *Journal* is offering premiums for subscribers. This is one: For two new subscribers, furnished with any good looking young lady, we will furnish a husband or if we fail in that, we will marry her ourself as soon as the law will allow.

Petitions are in circulation among the colored people, asking the Legislature of Ohio to submit to the people of the State the question of striking the word white from the Constitution; but, whether by intention or oversight, it does not request immediate submission. While there is a difference of opinion among the leaders of the colored population as to the expediency of having a vote on the subject, at the coming election, there seems to be none among the masses.

The refusal of Mr. Howlett, Secretary of the territory of Idaho, to pay the members, before he had received instructions from Washington, was the occasion for very riotous proceedings on the part of several members, who broke up the furniture of the hall and placed the Secretary's life in danger. He paid such as took the oath of allegiance to the Union now took any part in the proceeding.

The well known publishing house of Wm. B. Smith & Co., having its center of operations at Raleigh, and a branch at New Orleans, has succumbed to the pressure of hard times. This is an old house, and one that has done more than any other in the South for the dissemination of journalistic literature. They have been publishing a number of periodicals, which were poor property at the present stage of Southern finances.

By way of illustration of what is thought of America in some parts of Germany, an intelligent letter-writer says: As I was taking my last walk with Dr. Tholuck, a day or two since, the venerable Rector told me with all the seriousness in the world that he had always thought he should be afraid to go to America—there must be so many ruffians in the streets of the cities! And by way of preparing my mind for the trying scenes that might await me on my return home, he kindly and tenderly acquainted me with the unsightly fact the country in the midst of a revolution.

In Paris a new paper, to be printed and edited entirely by women, is talked of as one of the novelties of the Exposition. If any such paper is to be started, and it be sufficiently encouraged, it will be made permanent. George Sand is mentioned as one of the contributors, and many of the most brilliant women of the capital have promised to furnish the columns with the news and gossip of society, art and literature that is ever afloat there.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the shares in National banks are subject to State taxation in the hands of the shareholders.

A correspondent in British Honduras, dating at Belize on the 3d of February, says:—Another expedition has been started after the Indians, in charge of Colonel Hasley, of the British army. The facts of the total defeat of her Majesty's troops are so disgraceful that for the credit of the soldiers I forbear to give the details. It is asce ained that Mr. Rhys, the commissioner to the Indians, whom the expedition was sent to support, was left wounded on the battle field. Two days after he was left for dead, crawled out on the road towards the nearest villa to the field where they were met by six Indians and shot.

Wool Growers and Stock Association

The Wool Growers and Stock Association of Upper St Clair and Snowden townships met at School House No. 2, Upper St Clair township, on the 23d instant, for the purpose of holding the annual election for officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected, President, Archibald McMurray, Snowden township; Upper St Clair township; Recording Secretary, William Ghiffilan, Upper St. Clair township; Executive Committee, J G Murry, John Sanders, Upper St Clair; Corresponding Secretary, Archibald Gilfillan, William T Pife, Dr Geo A Hays, James Espy, of Upper St. Clair township; H Donaldson, Dr D Donaldson, Peter Shaw, H H McMurray, of Snowden township; William Espy, Scott township; Edward Wright, Harvey McMurry, Peters township; and Samuel Cook and John Jarrett, of Cecil township, Washington county.

On motion of J G Murry, and seconded by James Espy, J H Foster and J T F Wright were elected Honorary Members of said Association. Agreed to.

The Committee to secure a place for holding the next Annual Festival reported that they had agreed to hold it at the house of Wm. T. Pife, the same place they were so successful at last year.

The Committee on the time and premiums asked leave not to rep rt until the next regular meeting—first Saturday in April—which was granted.

After an hour's discussion on different subjects relative to farmer's interests, the Association adjourned, to meet on the first Saturday in April, at No. 2 school house, Upper St. Clair township.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, a popular Baptist preacher of San Francisco, has thrown a firebrand into the denomination by openly espousing open communion. He has organized a church entertaining his views, which is rapidly increasing in strength and members. The other Baptist churches have been trying to pour cold water upon the new church, but the more they pour the brighter seems to burn the flame. He has published a little book entitled "Open Communion, or the Lord's Table for the Lord's People," which is meeting with general favor.

—Miss Anna E. Dickinson is at present engaged in writing a novel, many of the incidents in which are said to be drawn from her own life. It will be, of course, a fierce protest against the tyranny and usurpations of men, and an earnest censure of the weakness and narrowness of women.

—The forthcoming excursion through the Mediterranean and Black Seas, to which we have heretofore alluded has become the subject of considerable attention in New York, as well as in Brooklyn, where it was projected. A first class and capacious steamer is to be converted for the time into a pleasure yacht, and with a company of not three-fourths the vessel's capacity, will go from point to point for the accommodation and pleasure of those on board. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and a few personal friends formed the first nucleus of what has already become a goodly sized company. The programme, so far as made out, provides for an absence of about five months, leaving New York June 1st, next. During this time a couple of days are to be spent at the Azores and Gibraltar: eight at Marseilles; ten at Genoa; six at Leghorn; eight at Naples; one at Palermo, Athens and Corinth; two at Constantinople, Sebastopol and Smyrna; four days at Alexandria, and Joppa; four or five at Alexandria, and one at Malta, Cagiari, Palma and Valentia, besides one or two days each at Medina and Bermuda, on the way home.

—The nandless and footless member of Parliament, Kavanagh, appeared in that body on the 5th. He was brought to the table in a wheeled chair to be sworn. The honorable member, after taking the oath, signed the Parliamentary roll by placing the pen between the ends of his arms. He spoke in his usual style of great fluency. After signing his name he was in the usual form introduced to the Speaker, to whom he bowed, and then by placing his arms in brass sockets, and turning some screws which operated upon the wheels of his chair, he passed out of the House.

—The oldest of the superior officers of the French army, and probably of any army in Europe, Colonel Andre Marchal, has just died at Chalons sur-Saone, in his one hundred and third year. He was born at Lyons, in 1764. He served in the campaigns in 1781, in the Cambrian Hussars—a corps which became in 1791 the Fifth Battalion of Light Infantry. He served in all the wars of the first Napoleon, and in 1815 was placed on half pay. He then counted thirty-four years of service, twenty-one campaigns, five wounds, and he had repeatedly distinguished himself. He was a Knight of the Empire, Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis. Only two years before the Emperor Napoleon III. conferred on this gallant veteran the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

—The *Court Circular* says: "We are very glad to be in a position to confirm the announcement that the Prince of Wales will, for a portion of next year, take up his residence in Ireland. Though this has been determined on, the details connected with the event have not as yet been entirely decided upon."

—A middle aged lady of Indianapolis has brought suit against Robert L. Walpole, a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician, for breach of promise of marriage, and assesses the damages at the magnificent sum of $50,000.

—A Fortress Monroe letter asserts that Jefferson Davis is free from all restrictions in the vast enclosure, and could escape if he chose. It is said also, that he is, and has for some time been in the receipt of large sums of money from his admirers, or that the income is equal to that of the President of the United States.

—Ex-Gov. Jack Hamilton, of Texas, has announced himself as a candidate for the Postmaster of the House of Representatives in the Fortieth Congress.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Operations in Pennsylvania Regions—Comparatively Small Number of Wells Going Down—New Strikes at Tidioute —The Steele Farm Oil Company;—West Virginia Matters.

The number of wells going down at present in the Venango oil region is small in comparison with operations at this time last year. The number of wells drilling and testing on all the creeks and runs between Titusville and Oil City is less than one hundred, located on the following Farms: On the Farr Farm, 1; on the Hyde & Egbert Farm, 2; on the farms in the vicinity of Church Run, 9; on the McClintock Farm, 1; on Stevenson Farm, 9; on the Northern Petroleum Company's lands, 9; on the Benninghoff Run, 1; on the Benneskof Run Petroleum Company's lands, 9; on the Benninghoff Farm, 9; on the Foster Farm, 11; on the McElhenny Farm, 3; on the Patterson Farm, 8; on the Colwell Farm, 5; on the Skinner Farm, 9; on the Espy Farm, 2; on farms in the vicinity of Cow Run, 10. Operations on many of these wells have been discontinued until the return of warm weather.

Operations Near Titusville.

The Titusville "Herald" of the 22d says: Some six or seven of the old wells on Cherry Run, in the vicinity of Tionesta, are being pumped. The well No. 1, on lease No. 44 of the Foster Farm, has been abandoned. It was struck in August last, and at one time was producing 300 barrels per day. The old well on lease No. 6 of the Shoe and Leather Petroleum Company's tract on Pioneer Run, is pumping but 40 barrels per day. Thornton's well is now producing but 150 barrels per day. An iron tank of the capacity of 13,000 barrels has been erected on the Irving Farm, nearly opposite the mouth of Cherry Run. It is owned by Buffalo parties and it is to be filled immediately. The old well on the Patterson Farm, Bull Run, which was struck a few days since, is now pumping about 25 barrels per day. The new drilling well on the property owned by Joseph Fertig and D S. Sault. The well No. 4, on lease No. 5 of the Shoe and Leather Petroleum Company's tract on the Foster Farm is now producing but 5 barrels per day. In December last this well was producing 50 barrels per day. A new well, known as well No 1, was struck on Wednesday last, on lease No. 30, of the Steel Farm Co. It is pumping 100 oarrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Gosline & Grant. The well known as well No. 6, on the Shoe and Leather Petroleum Company's tract of the Foster Farm, ceased pumping on Wednesday morning. It is supposed that it has been supplied with the well recently struck on lease No. 55, on the south side of the working interest of the Sampson well, on the upper McElhenny Farm, were recently purchased by Mr. Hall, and is producing about 150 barrels per day, and is one of the largest wells in the vicinity of Pioneer Run. A new well, called the Hall well, was struck last Tuesday, on the Patterson Farm, near the head of Bull Run. It is pumping but a few barrels per hour per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Bickford and Russell, of Pendleton, New York. The well on lease No. 33½ of the Foster Farm, which was struck on Wednesday last, is now pumping about 125 barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Stewart and Friday. This is the third large producing well which has been struck on the lease within the past two weeks.

New Strikes at Tidioute.

The Tidioute Journal of Friday says: We have four new strikes to report, viz: No. 6, Graham, Allen tract, doing 200 barrels. No. 33, Jennings, Allen tract, not yet thoroughly tested. No. 34, Rising Sun, N. Y. & A. Co.'s tract, doing 75 to 100 barrels. No. 15, Pierce & Neyhart tract, 150 to 200 barrels. W. G. Forsman has drilled two working barrels out of his well, and put the hole deeper On resuming pumping it did about 75 barrels, but is now troubled with 6 to 8 inches of water. The following wells have been Roberts' torpedoed: Haines, New York & Dennis Run Co.'s tract, doing 80 barrels, an increase of 75 barrels, and the Keystone, Tidioute & Warren tract increase about 50 barrels, Oil is bringing $1 50 per barrel. The New York & A. Co. report a sale of 500 barrels at $2 10.

Steel Farm Company

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ASTOUNDING REVENUE FRAUDS.

Wholesale Robbery of the National Treasury.

The report made by the Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Frauds—more especially respecting whisky, tobacco and cigar frauds in the cities of New York and Philadelphia—present an astonishing array of facts. The robbery of the National Treasury is absolutely wholesale, and the Committee, with much force, ask, if the Government can raise a revenue of *three hundred and eleven millions* (as in 1866) in the face of these immense frauds throughout the country, what would it receive if the taxes were honestly collected?

It was everywhere found by the committee that whisky was openly offered in the market for $1 50 per gallon and upward. The net cost is about 35 cents or 40 cents per gallon for distillation from molasses. The difference between the cost and the selling price is made up of bribes to inspectors, carmen and others. Makers really cannot afford to sell it for less.

According to the testimony of one of the witnesses, a rectifier, the lowest price he has paid for whisky was $1 50 per gallon, and the business of the firm amounted to over five millions of dollars a year.

One enterprising detective actually went to Chicago, traced the grain shipped to New York, thence to the distilleries reported as having sold, and by calculating the number of gallons of whisky made from a bushel of grain, and comparing the result with the returns made, came to the conclusion that an immense amount of fraud was being perpetrated. This he proved by advertising in the *Herald* to the effect that he had stills that would manufacture four gallons to a bushel, and that he could do this in any number and any size, ascertained from the applications he received and by other means that there must be at least four thousand distilleries in New York City; and he gives it as his opinion that the Government does not get more than two per cent. of all the whisky manufactured in that city. On being asked if he knew of any cases of Government inspectors or revenue officers who have suddenly become wealthy since their appointment to office, he replied that he did, but that it would touch a great many good friends of his own.

It is the belief of the committee that as much whisky is now made in the country as was made in 1866, if not more, but that the tax can never be collected on it until proper legislation is secured. It is claimed that the system of inspectors in distilleries is a total failure. The distillers and others have one hundred and fifty millions of tax withheld, as a bribing fund, to spend in Congressional and other legislation tax paid.

The advantage of the former is, of course, overwhelming. The case is a perfectly clear one, to any one conversant with the subject. The committee recommend a thorough toning of the present system, as being most pernicious of the country; and either taxing every distillery for its total capacity of manufacturing of spirits per diem of twenty-four hours, or using some automatic contrivance which will urgently indicate the true quantity of spirits produced, and which cannot positively be tampered with either by the distiller or any other person.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE PANHANDLE ROAD

Public opinion seems to be divided relative to the projected railroad from Holliday's Cove to Wheeling. The former place urge the road and the people to go ahead with the project, and says: "The whole business from this section of country, to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, will go over the road, and, in addition, the interior of West Virginia will find the Baltimore road to this point, will seek an outlet over the road. The development of country on this side of the river will be of incalculable benefit to the farmers, and will be a new field for trade in Ireland. Though this has been determined on, the details connected with the event have not as yet been entirely decided upon."

—A Fortress Monroe letter asserts that Jefferson Davis is free from all restrictions in the vast enclosure, and could escape if he chose. It is said also, that he is, and has for some time been in the receipt of large sums of money from his admirers, or that the income is equal to that of the President of the United States.

—Ex-Gov. Jack Hamilton, of Texas, has announced himself as a candidate for the Postmaster of the House of Representatives in the Fortieth Congress.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Operations in Pennsylvania Regions—Comparatively Small Number of Wells Going Down—New Strikes at Tidioute —The Steele Farm Oil Company;—West Virginia Matters.

The number of wells going down at present in the Venango oil region is small in comparison with operations at this time last year. The number of wells drilling and testing on all the creeks and runs between Titusville and Oil City is less than one hundred, located on the following Farms: On the Farr Farm, 1; on the Hyde & Egbert Farm, 2; on the farms in the vicinity of Church Run, 9; on the McClintock Farm, 1; on Stevenson Farm, 9; on the Northern Petroleum Company's lands, 9; on the Benninghoff Run, 1; on the Benneskof Run Petroleum Company's lands, 9; on the Benninghoff Farm, 9; on the Foster Farm, 11; on the McElhenny Farm, 3; on the Patterson Farm, 8; on the Colwell Farm, 5; on the Skinner Farm, 9; on the Espy Farm, 2; on farms in the vicinity of Cow Run, 10. Operations on many of these wells have been discontinued until the return of warm weather.

Operations Near Titusville.

The Titusville "Herald" of the 22d says: Some six or seven of the old wells on Cherry Run, in the vicinity of Tionesta, are being pumped. The well No. 1, on lease No. 44 of the Foster Farm, has been abandoned. It was struck in August last, and at one time was producing 300 barrels per day. The old well on lease No. 6 of the Shoe and Leather Petroleum Company's tract on Pioneer Run, is pumping but 40 barrels per day. Thornton's well is now producing but 150 barrels per day. An iron tank of the capacity of 13,000 barrels has been erected on the Irving Farm, nearly opposite the mouth of Cherry Run. It is owned by Buffalo parties and it is to be filled immediately. The old well on the Patterson Farm, Bull Run, which was struck a few days since, is now pumping about 25 barrels per day. The new drilling well on the property owned by Joseph Fertig and D S. Sault. The well No. 4, on lease No. 5 of the Shoe and Leather Petroleum Company's tract on the Foster Farm is now producing but 5 barrels per day. In December last this well was producing 50 barrels per day. A new well, known as well No 1, was struck on Wednesday last, on lease No. 30½, of the Steel Farm Co. It is pumping 100 oarrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Gosline & Grant. The well known as well No. 6, on the Shoe and Leather Petroleum Company's tract of the Foster Farm, ceased pumping on Wednesday morning. It is supposed that it has been supplied with the well recently struck on lease No. 55, on the south side of the working interest of the Sampson well, on the upper McElhenny Farm, were recently purchased by Mr. Hall, and is producing about 150 barrels per day, and is one of the largest wells in the vicinity of Pioneer Run. A new well, called the Hall well, was struck last Tuesday, on the Patterson Farm, near the head of Bull Run. It is pumping but a few barrels per hour per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Bickford and Russell, of Pendleton, New York. The well on lease No. 33½ of the Foster Farm, which was struck on Wednesday last, is now pumping about 125 barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Stewart and Friday. This is the third large producing well which has been struck on the lease within the past two weeks.

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ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the Board of Managers—Condition of the Road—Election of Officers, &c.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was held Tuesday morning at the office of the Company, on Pike street, and was organized by calling Robert S. Hays, Esq., to the chair, and electing F. R. Brunot, Esq., Secretary. The attendance was very small, only 18,506 shares being represented.

Col. Wm. Phillips, President of the road, then read the following

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: The Fourteenth Annual Report of the managers of your company is respectfully submitted.

The earnings and expenses for the year ending January 31st, 1866, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Freights	$187,476 21
Passengers	165,550 92
Mail	3 250 00
	$356,277 13

EXPENSES.

Expenses of operation	$199,528 63
Salaries	16,329 99
Taxes—State, County, City, &c	1,533 09
Interest on Revenue Loans	16,041 15
Incidental and Miscellaneous	1,937 50
Interest on Bonds	41,075 57
Rents	2,966 82
	$273,460 96
	$ 82,316 17

NET EARNINGS.

The earnings and expenses for the present year ending January 31st, 1867, are as follows:

Freights	$248,592 24
Passengers	171,259 18
Incidentals Earnings	21,248 89
	$421,100 51

EXPENSES.

Rents	$ 3,062 50
Taxes	1,669 09
Miscellaneous Expenses	16,437 91
Expenses of Operation	260,883 21
Government tax on Earnings, &c	7,345 80-289 538 31
Net Earnings	$131 592 26

The operating expenses for the same have amounted to $289,883 21, about fifty one and two-tenths per cent. of the gross earnings, which furnish conclusive evidence of the importance of the Road, alike to the public and the stockholders, and gives such assurance of ultimate success, and future usefulness, as to render all argument upon that point unnecessary.

Purchases of depot grounds have been made at the following points on the road:

At Tempelton; from Col. Templeton.
Watson (Redbank), from James Waterson, Esq.

Phillipsburg, from Mr. Jacob Torney. This purchase includes a commodious warehouse.

East Brady's Bend. This ground was liberally donated by the Brady's Bend Iron Company, and contains over eight acres.

Embleton—From Haggerty & Crawford purchased depot grounds; this purchase also includes a new and commodious house and dwelling.

The machine shop, the destruction of which by fire was reported to you in the last annual report, has been rebuilt, and large additions made to the round house: the machinery has been replaced, and is of new and improved character. The locomotives injured by the fire have been repaired, and are now in good working order. Three new locomotives have been purchased and added to those already in use.

The rolling stock now consists of sixteen locomotives, eleven passenger cars, four baggage cars, eight hundred and twenty-five flat and gon dola cars, seventeen gravel dumps.

Detailed statements of the condition of each will be found in the report of the Superintendent.

By reference to the same report it will be seen that the road from Pittsburgh to Kittanning has been almost rebuilt, and that the work has been thorough and complete. Eight new bridges have been built to replace old ones; indeed all the bridges between the points named, save two, are new. Thirty one thousand new cross ties were laid, and upwards of ten miles of the road is entirely laid with new iron. Three miles of additional sidings have also been completed on this portion of the road, in addition to which, private sidings have been largely added.

MAHONING EXTENSION.

The extension of the road from Kittanning to Mahoning was completed and opened for public accommodation on the 1st of May last, and has been in constant running order ever since. The details of construction and completion of the same will be found in the report of the Chief Engineer. From it it will be seen that the necessary sidings, depots, &c., have been completed, and a commodious warehouse at Mahoning erected, which is used both for a freight and passenger depot.

It is with no little pleasure that we call your attention to the increased receipts of the road as a result of this extension, and to a verification of the prediction made in our last report, that the income from this source would amount to $40,000. The report of the Treasurer will exhibit the gratifying fact that the actual receipts have been $34,823 39, and that our ability to meet the interest on our bonds, and other ind

Weekly Commercial.

W YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

rices and Eccentricities of Fashion—vantages of Short Dresses—Street lettes—Spring Bonnets—Bodiest anges—Spring Dress Goods—Mouse rushing.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, February, 1867.

ashion is accused of being capricious eccentric, and lately has well earned title. The rapid revolutions, the bold ovations, the entire disregard of all s accepted as proper within the past years, entitle her to rank with the most rageous of reformers, and proves her ible of achieving that which philoso- s only dare to dream.

lady of fashion five years ago and a of fashion to-day would present a rast more striking than was ever pre- ed by the vivid imagination of a comic spaper artist. The wide hoops, the e story" bonnets, the long, ample ks have all been swept away, and in e of them are small squares of velvet, flat to the top of the head, short narrow ts, tight jackets, and a generally com- and restricted appearance to the tte, which can only be realised when seen.

ell, what more would complainers grumblers generally have? They ounced hooped skirts, long dresses, declared that the most formidable ricade in the world between themselves any sight worth seeing was a woman's net. Hoop skirts and bonnets are no ger in their way. Fashion has even e a step further and boldly accom- hed what the Bloomer movement failed o, and that is popularize short street sses. Yet still the croakers find em- ment for their tongues.

hey declare now that the fashions are leous," that they are unbecoming, that make women like Guys, and that sooner they return to the old styles the ter.

his would be provoking, if it came n a responsible source, but as there are rtain number of people, whom even the nighty falls to please, it is not to be ex- ted that they will be suited by any ef- s of fashion or women.

eriously, however, the intelligent press he country, who have the good of their wives and daughters and the health welfare of women at heart, should ourage by every means in their power present tendency toward a sensible, ful, economical style of dress.

ll fashions can be made extravagant, these are not necessarily so. If ladies to dress quietly and plainly they without exciting attention or remark. ir skirts need not sweep the streets, y are unobtrusive in size and not in- ed by mud or dust. What more can be ired, especially when to these advan- tages are added warm, stout walking ts, which enable women to brave any ather?

f course there are plenty of foolish ng girls, who will exaggerate the dis- guishing feature of any mode until they ke it ridiculous. The tendency of our erican girls is toward exaggeration of ry kind. Their conversation is hyper- ical, their use of phrases so far beyond idea they have to express as to become y word and a reproach. Their dress, ve all things, reveals a disposition to ract attention by sensational effects, her than purity and perfection of taste. *r example*, if dresses are worn long, they ll them in the dust half a yard. If eves are worn short, they reduce them a simple band. When the hair was rn low, they had it hanging untid- y upon their necks. Now that it is ssed higher, they mount it as a mous cushion on the top of their heads.

n the same way they will undoubtedly their best to spoil the short dress, but sincerely hope the common sense of the ntry will not let it be spoiled, but that will be adhered to and improved.

One of the temptations to ruin it, on the rt of women themselves, is the facility affords for making over all sorts of old sses, and any quantity of these striped, d figured, and checked, have been ought into play without any regard to adaptation of the material to the style, so, instead of a petticoat uniform with dress, old balmoral skirts are trimmed with frills and bands, and heighten the nerally forlorn and patchy appearance the toilettes. A good husband said to wife the other day, when she announce- her intention of making a short dress, fake it, then, of handsome material, and the best possible taste, so as to recom- nd a fashion which deserves to be en- raged. I shall willingly pay the bill, atever the amount, and consider the m well invested, if it assists to promote reasonable and practical street dress for men."

The new short dresses for spring wear, s made in two colors, the dress of one, petticoat and *sac paletot* of another. A ck dress with purple petticoat and *pale-* is a good combination; also black and rk bright blue.

A queen poplin dress and black silk un- rskirt and *paletot* is a good style, or a e striped dress, with jacket and petti- at in the contrasting color. Care should taken not to make the upper dress, short. Six inches is sufficient differ- ce between the length of the upper irt and the lower, measuring of course om the point of the dents, if it is cut out the usual way.

The handsomest short dresses are black d trimmed with jet, with a pleating be- w, but they are less fresh and spring-like their appearance than the contrasting yles above mentioned.

SPRING BONNETS.

This is a very interesting question; all uninedom are anxious to know what rprise the milliners are preparing for em and whether they will have to sacri- e their last new *chignons*. The milliners the contrary are as anxiously inquir- g, how they can invent a new small nnet, which will be *piquant*, which will t interfere with the hair and which en- prising young ladies and economical rsons cannot make for themselves. The sults of their labors are not as yet very arly defined. "Opening day" is too far , but the indications are all in favor of eturn to the complex bonnet, the regu- orthodox combination of crown, brim d cape, which preceded the saucy little aucers" worn during the past nine nths.

Among the advanced styles that we ve seen, the *Sevigne* is the most decided velty, The brim turns up in front like e rim of a turban, with this difference at it ascends instead of lying flat to the wn and forms a tiara over the forehead. narrow crape at the back surrounds the *gnon*, and forms a comb. This is quite w and rather *distingue*, but it can be be- ming to very few women.

Other styles in fancy straw approach ore nearly to the bonnets of several ars ago. The brim is narrow, but some- at pointed and elevated in front, the pe small and surmounts the *chignon*. he crown is the most important part of e bonnet, and fits to the top of the head stead of at the back, leaving the cape d brim to serve as ornamental append- es rather than indispensable parts of the ain structure.

A new and pretty *toquet* has an elevated im like the Sevigne; this tapers off at e sides and is not seen at all at the back, here the crown descends in a point.

Some beautiful Sevigne straws had the nding brim and cape faced with blue or een satin and finished on the upper edge ith jet or crystal fringe. The outside imming was simple, and corresponded in lor with the facing.

Easter comes late this year, and as Easter nday is the first occasion upon which it proper to display new spring bonnets, e appearance of the best styles will be layed somewhat later than usual.

Very quaint bonnets are made in satin, ith low round crown and brim extend- g all the way round. They are made in tin, and have been named, probably on count of their *coceco* style, the *Versailles*. he have seen one made in green satin, the rim edged with jet beads, the crown sur- ounded by small crimson roses, mixed ith black lace.

Another was of blue satin, and this was rnamented with a wreath of small feather rpe and an edging of crystal fringe.

Small feather flowers are used for deco- ting the earlier spring bonnets, and jet s still largely employed upon black or reen silk bonnets. Birds made of silk r satin, embroidered and fringed with eads, are a novelty in ornaments, for onnets or head-dresses.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

There is not much that is new as yet to announce in dress goods. A great display is already made in the windows of our large establishments, but it generally consists of last season's poplins and showy cambrics.

Everybody has a pet weakness, perhaps more, but certainly one. One of ours was for the pretty, delicate, fine striped and small figured cambrics and percales, which always made their appearance, like the cuckoo, as the herald of spring. One never tired of them any more than of the green freshness of the grass, or the welcome song of the birds. But, alas! we see them no more. There are cambrics, but they are gaudy, flaunting things, printed in huge patterns, dreadful borders, with, perhaps, a body different in color from the skirt—bold, shameful, tawdry fabrics which which desecrate their name and are no more like our modest cambrics of years ago, than the dandelion is like the crocus or the violet. Much better than these, are the plain cambrics, which can be tastefully trimmed with bands to a contrasting color, stitched on with a sewing machine. White upon blue, for instance, green upon grey and blue upon pale buff. For those who can afford it, however, white makes the prettiest morning dresses—fine white corded muslin or plain India, and we recommend all ladies to count two of this description as indispensable to their prepa- rations for the summer season. Our own choice in colors would be white to black all the year round, but always white mus- lin with the addition, in cold weather, of a blue or scarlet *sac* or jacket for morning wear.

"Jasper" cloths and "jasper" silk are offered as Spring novelties, although there is nothing particularly novel about them. They are simply fine *chene* goods, in dark colors, with a little bright intermixed. They make up into handsome spring suits, The silk trimmed with cross-cut bands of satin, with a jet beading running through the center—poplins they are sometimes called, ornamented with jet guimp or braid.

Poplins now constitute the generic term by which all mixed goods are known, and it is not best to buy them without being well assured of their quality. Common poplins are rarely worth the cost and trouble of making up, and it is much bet- ter to have only a few dresses of pure ma- terial, cotton, silk, wool, or linen, and warranted manufacture, than a large num- ber made of cheap stuff, which answer no really good or useful purpose, and shrink or dissolve in the first shower of rain. Pure alpaca or mohair cloth is an excel- lent, durable, and always lady-like ma- terial, but it should be lined or it soon looks wrinkled and shabby.

Rich black silks are greatly in vogue, and very handsome patterns are em- broidered in narrow but very thick stripes upon the seams in silk and jet. The very latest styles in black silks are much more elaborate than these, however. They are embroidered in butterfly and insect patterns, with bright dark silk, and gold thread. The cost of these is two hundred and fifty dollars a dress, and they form grand toilettes for dowagers who like silks that "rustle" and that can "stand alone."

The revival of brocaded silks is gaining ground slowly. The toilettes displayed at the latest and most brilliant entertain- ments of the season have very many of them, been composed of heavy white silks, or satin, brocaded in various colors and magnificent designs. But the beauty of such a dress is not unfrequently wholly lost in the incongruous nature of the or- naments. Point lace or *point applique* should alone be employed to trim them, and the jewelry should be diamonds or nothing. Instead of these we see white gimp and even common cheap lace used as decorations, and massive gold dressings and bracelets, displayed as jewelry, and we sigh to think how much money is spent in making people look hideous.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Ladies who are about refurnishing or going to housekeeping for the first time may be glad of a few hints, on fashion in furniture. The days of large patterned, bright flowered carpets is gone by, and they are succeeded by plain grounds, or a small undefined figure. Plain ground tints on walls and in carpets are discov- ered to be infinitely better, for throwing up furniture, pictures and ornaments. The bright tints of ladies' dresses also show off to much better advantage when the pre- vailing tone is neutral. Color may, of course, and should be introduced, but it must be in the ornaments and not in the furniture, in the mates and fans, boxes, roses and hanging baskets of flowers, not in the carpet, the chairs or the walls, ex- cepting of course in the pictures.

"Pearl" cards is the name given to the latest style of visiting cards. They are very pretty in the style of "mother of pearl," but soon become defaced and are altogether too effeminate for gentlemen.

SLEEVES.

Hanging sleeves are made to the wrist of the spring *sac* and peplum paletots, re- vealing the coat sleeve of

SPRING CLOAKS.

A handsome and quite new spring cloak, is made of marine blue cloth in the short circular style, embroidered at the back in a palm leaf with black silk and steel. A long pointed hood extends down to the top of the leaf at the back, and is ornamented with cordeliers.

JENNIE JUNE.

The Quarrel Between the Queen of Spain and Her Husband.

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On this the King Consort broke out into the most violent rage, and "apostrophised in the most offensive terms" the characters of Marshal Narvaez, Senor Marfori, the Civil Government of Madrid, and another Minister, accusing them of the grossest public and private immorality. The Min- isters retaliated, and the Queen sat by un- moved while the character of her husband was torn to tatters. The end of the matter was that he was ordered to retire to the Castle of Prado, there to remain under arrest for the present, while his *protege* and intimate friend was marched off to the frontier by a file of gendarmes.

This is a summary way of ending mat- rimonial quarrels that is peculiar to royal- ty. Queen Isabella Primo is in the right, and her husband can only exercise as much authority as she chooses to exer- tend to him. It is a matter of policy, as well as affection, for him to conciliate his wife as much as possible. But the truth is, the royal pair are ill assorted, and their marriage is a most unhappy one. It is a hard, sad story. When very young Queen Isabella was induced to wed her cousin Don Francisco, through the machi- nations of her mother, Queen Christiana, and old King Louis Philippe, of France.

The marriage was an unsuitable one in every respect. It was known to all Ma- drid that Don Francisco was a very effem- inate character in every respect, and it was hinted that there never could be any progeny between the royal pair. But it seems it was the very reason why the marriage was arranged. For King Louis Philippe had married one of his sons, the Duke de Montpensier, to a younger sister of the Queen of Spain, and the unscrupu- lous old King was dazzled by the idea of his descendants inheriting the throne of Spain in default of children by the Queen. As for Queen Isabella, she was young, only fifteen or sixteen years of age, and had no opinion apart from her wicked mother and the mercenary, bigoted priests who surrounded her.

Such a marriage could hardly fail to be unhappy. The Queen has never loved her husband: to respect him was out of the question. She has a number of children, but it is whispered that they are not her husband's, and this suspicion, apparently well founded, is an element of trouble in Spanish politics, for a large party is op- posed to the succession of the Prince of Austrias, Queen Isabella's eldest son, and entertain the idea of transferring the crown to the Duke de Montpensi, thus effecting the long cherished dream of Louis Philip- pe, to unite the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal once more under one head.

FEATHERS and feather bands are and will be fashionable for some time to come. Striped silks are trimmed with plaited ribbon, *en tablier*, and round the bottom; also with the most worn round bon- nets and left to hang entwined with flow- ers. I cannot admire them. Our Spring bonnets will either be very flat or all "Boi- vier" shape—high up in the air like coal scuttles, and I believe the prettiest hat will be Ceres, a kind of Watteau, trimmed with bunches of brown berries in a garland of frosted leaves, tied on with *maize* or straw colored strings. Bonnet strings will be narrow.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Herald, Feb. 1.*

The Louisville Bridge Company, chartered to build a bridge across the Ohio, have elected W. B. Hamilton President. It is reported that work will commence immediately.

Beaching the Great Eastern.

The following is from the Liverpool *Al- bion*, Jan. 15th:

After her recent arduous performances the Great Eastern has become more than ever an object of interest, and now that she is bodily out of the water she is in a still greater degree a sight to be seen. Her projected duty for the ensuing summer- that of conveying passengers from New York to the Paris Exposition—has rendered a thorough overhauling and refitting necessary. Part of this refit has been in progress for some weeks, but to render it complete an outside survey was necessary and to that end it was requisite that she should be placed on a gridiron. Liverpool, or rather Birkenhead, can dock the Great Eastern, but the effort would have been attended with some risk, and great inconve- nience; and it was therefore decided to place her on a gridiron specially construct- ed for her on the foreshore about 200 yards south of New Ferry, on the Cheshire side of the river. It is placed about one third of the distance between low water mark of spring tides and high water mark, and is about 400ft. long by 60ft. broad, resting on a firm bed of clay and shingle. The operation of placing so huge a mass on this frame must of necessity have been one of considerable delicacy and difficulty, and some doubt was expressed whether it could be safely performed. The risk certainly appeared to be great. The first and only attempt was made with the morning tide on Saturday, and as the monster glided tints on walls and in carpets are discov- ered to be infinitely better, for throwing up furniture, pictures and ornaments. The bright tints of ladies' dresses also show off to much better advantage when the pre- vailing tone is neutral. Color may, of course, and should be introduced, but it must be in the ornaments and not in the furniture, in the mates and fans, boxes, roses and hanging baskets of flowers, not in the carpet, the chairs or the walls, ex- cepting of course in the pictures.

"Pearl" cards is the name given to the latest style of visiting cards. They are very pretty in the style of "mother of pearl," but soon become defaced and are altogether too effeminate for gentlemen.

SLEEVES.

Hanging sleeves are made to the wrist of the spring *sac* and peplum paletots, re- vealing the coat sleeve of

SPRING CLOAKS.

A handsome and quite new spring cloak, is made of marine blue cloth in the short circular style, embroidered at the back in a palm leaf with black silk and steel. A long pointed hood extends down to the top of the leaf at the back, and is ornamented with cordeliers.

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The Kamskatka.

A correspondent of the London (C. W.) *Free Press* with the Russian-American Overland Telegraph Company, writes of the above:

This is a most healthy country. There are salmon, flounders, rock, cod and seals in the bay. Behring's and Clarke's mon- uments are objects of interest. There are little villages every ten miles or so all the way up the peninsula. These are regular fur traders who buy all the furs that come in from up the country. The towering vol- canoes on each side of the entrance of the bay are fine objects, with the clouds of steam on their summits; they are from 11,- 000 to 12,000 feet high. The dogs are like wolves. The company have about 500 of them, which will be used in winter getting poles, etc. The agent says we will spend a delightful winter. The summer- meter is 13 to 20 degrees in winter, and not so cold as in Canada. The population is about 600—Russians, Cossacks and natives, and a half a dozen of Americans. The houses are of logs, with iron roofs and double windows, with a large furnace for heating. The most of the inhabitants are indolent, and do not care for more than making a living. There is plenty of good land, covered with very tall native grass. I never saw better food for cattle, but it is neglected. The people can make an easier living by fishing. They feed their dogs on salmon, which they devour like wolves.

From Bane to Benefit.

Owners of copper smelting works in Eng- land have been repeatedly mulcted in damages by their neighbors for the perni- cious effects of copper smoke upon crops and cattle, and an act was passed at the late session of Parliament requiring such parties to consume their smoke or delete- rious parts thereof. The arsenical de- posits from such works have completely denuded all vegetation considerable por- tions of land in their vicinity. A process has now been devised and set in operation by Mr. Vivian, a copper smelter and mem- ber of Parliament, by which the copper smoke is condensed for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and is employed with phos- phates, to prepare a valuable super-phos- phate for fertilizing purposes, said to be almost unequalled for green crops. Mr. Vivian expresses confidence that he will be able to supply fertilizing matter from his works for forty thousand acres of land.

CHEESE FOR MEAT.—We remarked not long since upon the superior nutritive qualities of this food, as evidenced by the experience of laborers in certain coun- tries, where it forms the strongest staff of life. We have since observed certain re- searches of a French chemist, M. Charles Mene of Lille, from which we learn that certain cheeses, specified as Dutch, Grey- ere and Roquefort, contain from 29 to 40 per cent. of nitrogenized matters, which are considered the most highly nutritive constituents of food. Consequently these cheeses are from twenty-five to a hundred per cent. more nutritive than bread or meat, which is set down at 22 per cent. of nitrogen. In the combustible or fatty ele- ments for bearing the body by respiration, cheese yields only to butter or other fats. Again, in point of mineral nutrition, cheese is found pre-eminent, containing, to 8 per cent. of ashes, whereas meat and bread contain only one per cent. The very richness of this article, however, preju- dices its utility in delicate stomachs, where it is often found indigestible. The strongest food suits only the strongest digestion. The attention now given to an improved, econ- omized and increased manufacture of cheese, is justified, and will naturally be stimulated, by these facts.

STRIKES AND WHAT THEY COST.

Their Effect on Trade and the Strikers.

[From the London Economist.]

We pointed out last week one inevitable effect arising from strikes, whether successful or un- successful, which was seldom taken into con- sideration at all by workmen or their advisers, and never, perhaps, adequately estimated—the effect, namely, of raising the cost, and conse- quently, the price, of the article produced, and thereby curtailing the demand for it. We now wish to call attention to another invariable cir- cumstance connected with strikes, which, though not so often or so completely forgotten, has, perhaps, seldom, if ever, due weight attach- ed to it. It is this: There is great reason to doubt whether strikes—except in the rarest cases—ever raise the aggregate or average earn- ings of the artisans concerned, even when they succeed in raising or maintaining the rate of wages. It is by no means certain that they do not usually, and in the end, actually depress wages and earnings. Our impression is that they do.

The point that we wish to enforce admits of being stated in very short compass, and will be all the clearer for being thus briefly and round- ly stated. During strikes, there is an entire cessation of earnings, and as artisans, as a rule, have no savings of their own, but habitually live from hand to mouth, strikes, it is clear, could not be maintained for more than a week or two, unless funds were provided beforehand for supporting the workmen, *tant bien que mal*, while on strike. The funds, it is evident, must be provided, and, as we know, are, in fact, provided by the contributions of masters at times of brisk trade competing with each other for an inadequate supply of workmen—a sup- ply not probable, to say the least, that where the number of laborers is insufficient to meet the wants of the whole community in ordinary wages, must and will rise without adventitious aid from combinations? And is it not more than probable that, in the case of a large number of workmen is redundant, that is, be- yond the wants of trade, no combinations and no strikes can permanently raise wages, or prevent them from falling, and that, there- fore, for a long time, the artisans, as a body, and they do it at the cost of an augmented unemployed capital?

But passing by these suggested considerations for a while, or, rather, relegating them for the present to the reader's own reflections, we will take the case, *thereby*, of an unsuccessful strike of eight weeks' duration, in the trade and under the circumstances above referred to. It makes a case, the loss of the operative on the year by the unsuccessful strike of eight weeks is £7 2s (£6 16s, *plus* his year's contribution to the union funds, or £ 6s an average his pittance of £3 2s (£3 16s) while on strike, or £3 2s against him. By the same calculation, his loss on his year's wages is £6 16s.

Now, we do not put forward these calculations as sensitive or conclusive and unassailable. It is from no lack of due tenderness for the labor- ing classes in some particulars. We only put them forward as specimens of the sort of calculations which workmen meditating, or honest leaders advising, a strike ought to make for themselves, and may make, if they are sufficiently honest. In case data then we can pretend to possess. It ought also not be quite irrelevant were they to endeavor to estimate some of the more indirect expenses incident to strikes, such as the utili- tarian one of the imprisonment, and of credit for shopkeepers which is, ultimately, taken out in the quality or price of articles supplied, or goods pawned, and the like. But these are points on which we can offer nothing but the very slightest hints, real and important as they indis- putably are.

Governor Swann Halteth.

The arrangements for inaugurating Lieuten- ant Governor Cox Governor of Maryland, in the place of Governor Swann, who has been chosen to the United States Senate, were made for Tuesday last. Then came the startling re- velation—the exact time whereof was day and hour of the announcement that his case would be referred to the Judiciary Committee when he should offer to take his seat. Thereupon he sent to Lieutenant Governor Cox the following note:

"Having informed you of my purpose to re- sign the position which I now hold as Governor of Maryland on the 16th inst., I now state, in order that it may be communicated to the Senate, to which I have been elected, that circumstances which I do not feel at liberty to take this important step without further time for deliberation.

"I shall communicate with the General As- sembly at as early a day as practicable upon it is settled,

(Signed) "THOMAS SWANN."

Commenting on the fiasco, the Baltimore *American* says:

There are some positions in which he who hesitates is lost, and Governor Swann is now upon that perilous verge. He knows not whether to give up and resign that for which he seeks, and will probably end in losing both. In any event he is becoming ridiculous, which is the surest way of decay for a public man, and his most determined political opponents would hardly wish to place him in a more pitiable posi- tion than that which he now occupies.

The Jesuits in Rome.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Rome, says: Larger by far than any other order or society is that of the Jesuits. Other Popes have suppressed them, but under the present Pontiff the order thrives and prospers as in its palmiest days. They are numerously represented in the Holy Pope, who is a member of the order. On the last day of the year I saw him kneel before the high altar of the Church of the Jesuits, with the great dignitaries of the order in attendance, and a full body of 50 cardinals, archbishops, and priests, par- ticipating in the ceremonies of the day. He is at 12½alc. In egg prime leaf ranges from 13½a 15½c. The sales this week of bacon have included about 200 cases at 9½c for shoulders, and 12½a13c for choice clear sides, all p. d. packed.

Lard is selling in small scarce, but steady at 12 25 for *prime* in round lots, with sales in lots of 25 bbls at 12½a13c, packages in bond at 12a12½c. Sales of Bourbon at 25 50a5 00.

NEW YORK.

The market for Rio coffee continues very firm, with an advance of ¼a½c on prime, and ½c on good grades. For other kinds there is a steady fair de- mand at quotations. The market for sugars in the old crop have continued in active request for dis- tilling, and as the stock is now nearly exhausted- prices are firmer. Refined sugars of all kinds are unchanged. Raw iron rice is firmer and held higher. Molasses is unchanged. In freights only a fair business is reported. Engaged to Liverpool, cotton, 3-64d; grain, 7½d. Engaged to London, cotton, 3-64d; grain, 7½d. Engaged to Glasgow, cotton, 3-64d; grain, 7½d. Engaged to Havre, cotton, 5-8c; grain, 20c.

PETROLEUM.

The market for Petroleum has been more active during the week, and prices have advanced ½c. The sales reported are 1,000 bbls crude at 15½c, and 1,000 bbls refined at 30c. The stock in first hands is reported at 50,000 bbls.

TOBACCO.

The market for tobacco has been more active during the week, and prices have advanced ½c. The sales reported are 200 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 12a20c; 100 cases Pennsylvania Seed Leaf at 12a20c; 100 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 12a20c; 100 cases Wisconsin Seed Leaf at 12a20c; 100 cases Havana at $1 10a1 50; 100 cases Sumatra at $1 10a1 50; 100 cases Connecticut Wrapper at 40a60c; 100 cases Pennsylvania Wrapper at 40a60c; 100 cases Ohio Wrapper at 40a60c; 100 cases Wisconsin Wrapper at 40a60c; 100 cases Havana Wrapper at $1 10a1 50; 100 cases Sumatra Wrapper at $1 10a1 50.

WHISKEY.

The market for whiskey has been more active during the week, and prices have advanced 1c. The sales reported are 1,000 bbls Western at 35c; 500 bbls Ohio at 35c; 500 bbls Western at 35c; 500 bbls Ohio at 35c; 500 bbls Western at 35c; 500 bbls Ohio at 35c; 500

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy per year.....$2 00
In clubs of Twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis, to the getter-up of the club.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The people are unanimous in demanding a General Railroad Law—a law that will in every sense be an enabling act, and in no sense a disabling act—one that will facilitate the construction of railroads, and develope the State—not one that will interpose obstacles thereto, or be an apology or a cheat. Such a law both parties, at the last election, promised the people, and strove to put forward the best claim to be considered its truest friend.

A bill, which if passed, would be such a law, having made its appearance in the Legislature, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose interests, as a monopoly seeking to prevent competition, are directly adverse to those of the people, steps forth to oppose it. Through some means or other—of the character of which, every citizen will have his own opinion—it has induced the Senate Committee, of which Mr. LANDON is the Chairman, to change the bill, and report it in a shape that, if it should become a law, the aforesaid demand would be effectually denied, and the aforesaid promise deliberately violated. The issue is, simply—which is strongest, and in whose interest will the Legislature act—the monopoly or the people?

There are in both branches of the Legislature, a number of men who are known to have honorable aspirations for higher honors. It is impossible to say how it will be with them, if they throw their influence on the side of the people—though it is a fair supposition that some of them, at least, will not mourn on account of disappointed expectations—but concerning the future of those who forsake the people to serve the monopoly, there can be no sort of doubt. The case offers no feature for the unfaithful and treacherous to hide behind. Those who prefer to look for their reward at the hands of the people, and from an approving conscience, will be found supporting the bill as it was framed. Those who prefer to take their reward or the promise of it from the monopoly, will be found supporting the bill as the monopoly, through Senator LANDON, has amended and reported it. As Legislators choose, shall we have an enabling or a disabling law. Which shall it be?

JUST LOOK AT IT!

Both of the great political parties last fall promised the people a general law to facilitate the construction of railroads and the more rapid development of the State. The only contest was for public confidence as the best friend of the measure. No one opposed such a law, and whichever party succeeded, there would be no failure. It was a people's measure, and the best good of the State the argument. Strange as it may seem, however, there is great danger, after all, the people will be defrauded. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has stalked into the Legislature, claiming in this, as in all other matters in which it is interested, to exercise supervisory powers. A bill fairly providing for what had been promised the people was drawn, which went to the Senate Committee on Railroads, whereof Senator LANDON is the Chairman. It might just as well have been sent direct to the Pennsylvania Railroad management, for in the course of time the bill was reported by Mr. LANDON, hampered and loaded down with amendments supplied from that quarter. The bill was totally changed except in its title, which, to be truthful, should have been altered so as to read, "a bill to prevent the construction of Railroads in Pennsylvania."

The truth is, the people of the State have no Legislature—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has one. It is a mistake to suppose that the people have any right to expect their wishes will be granted, whenever this corporation sees fit to interpose its objection. As shown in this case, though all the people be on one side, and the monopoly on the other, the Legislature is invariably for the monopoly, and against the people. If at any time there should be a deviation from this, we shall be happy to note the fact—and especially the passage of a general law perfected by those who desire to serve and not defraud the people.

PITTSBURGH MORNING SOUNDS.

Poets never tire in their efforts to do justice to the glory and beauty of morning. Rosy tinted skies, fields sparkling with heavy dew drops, sun-shine kissing the mountain tops, are ever at hand for general description, and in the more specific, rural morning scenery, the reign of quiet is somehow always introduced, and "blithe chanticleer" is sure of a place, in lieu of the lark omnipresent in the English bard's conceptions and descriptions of the hour. But in all the compass of servile literary imitations and of straining efforts at originality, of poetry or prose, in descriptions of the hour of morn, we know of none that touches in any particular the distinguished peculiarities of a Pittsburgh morning. We respectfully commend this new field of fancy to the votaries of the muse. Not being ourselves favorites at that court, we are content to note, with no postic license, one of the homely, every day features of our mornings.

It is a question on which debate might be raised, whether the laws of civilization and humanity permit the ringing of factory bells and the terrific screaming of steam pipes in the centre of sleeping city populations, at the unseasonable hour of five o'clock in the morning. No dispute can be offered, as to the fact. It is readily perceived how convenient a method this is of awaking fifty girls, ensuring an honest living in a factory, or fifty men, connected with a rolling mill; but the debatable ground is about the propriety and right of waking, by the same tremendous noises, from five to fifteen thousand people who are in no way connected with factory or mill, and whose health, comfort and temper are damaged or endangered by the unseasonable disturbance.

We are aware that in society, and in the crowded society of a city, some individual rights and conveniences must be surrendered, for the general good. But this is the very argument we apply, on the other side, against the disturbance of the many for the convenience of the few. The right and benefit of quiet rest can hardly be expected to be cheerfully surrendered by thousands, for the convenience of tens and scores. Besides, the comfort and even the safety of the public, and the rich may be pleaded against the practice. We can scarcely conceive of anything more injurious to a weak, nervous patient than to be assailed, in perhaps the first hour's repose after a wakeful, weary night, by the horrid scream of the steam pipe on the next square. On no ground short of its being indispensably necessary can it be justified. We do not speak of it as wanton disturbance. But it is the result of carrying too much of the individual interest and convenience into society, of course displacing the interest and rights of others, contrary to the laws of civilization and humanity. Although not a *wanton* aggression on the rights and immunities of a crowded neighborhood, yet it has the same effect, and, if avoidable, it comes to have essentially the same character, and to be so regarded by those who are annoyed and injured by it.

It is quite true, that people get used to things. It is a benevolent adaptation of nature. Sights, smells and noises would, otherwise, depopulate cities, and our own, we hear, would be one of the first to be surrendered to solitude. On the score of steam whistles, we challenge the world to competition, from the comparatively musical note of the fire steamer, to these matin calls that embrace every conceivable modification and mixture of rough and tearing noises—screaming, screeching, moaning, groaning—or all these combined in one horrid gush and power continued for an interminable five minutes. People can get used to it, undoubtedly. But we are not aware of the law of civilization that places the many under the necessity of doing so, for the convenience of the few. If any one is, we should like to know the volume and page where it may be found. We think the law books will be searched in vain, to find it—from the volume of nature, down to the records of corporation ordinances.

THE Southern leaders appear to have as much difficulty in agreeing on what would be an acceptable plan of restoration—provided conditions are imposed at all—as Congress has had. In the first place, they inculated several weeks before anything was brought forth: and even then, although the thing was framed from the North Carolina stand-point, the Legislature of that State promptly repudiated it. This was followed by quite a general expression of opinion to the same effect by the Southern press: and a few days since, Governor HUMPHREYS sent to the Legislature of Mississippi a message disapproving entirely of the scheme. Fortunately the action of Congress—to be consummated by over-riding the veto—will end the protracted controversy.

INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

It is too evident to be disputed, that crime is on the increase. After making all due allowance for the growth of population, and for the increased avidity with which cases of crime are looked up and published by a portion of the press, it must be admitted that acts of rapacity, fraud and violence are multiplied to an extent both noticeable and damning. It is easy to attribute this to the war and returned soldiers, and some are very much gratified to lay every thing that is bad to this cause. But it has a much more clear and close connection with prevailing intemperance.

The late Judge MCCLURE, who for so many years and so much to his own credit and the public good occupied the bench in our Court, was accustomed in his day to place the proportion of crimes committed under the influence of liquor as high as seven-eighths of the whole. His opportunities for making a correct estimate render his statement worthy of entire confidence. And at this time, drunkenness is more common than it was in Judge MCCLURE'S day, and the increase of crimes is attributable far more to this, than to the demoralizing influences of the war. Drunkenness seems to embody every thing within itself to incite bad men to criminal acts. It makes them less concerned about consequences, than they are when sober, and, therefore, they have less fear and less caution, and are more likely to commit crime and more likely to be detected in it. Drunkenness slackens the reins of self-government which most people have over themselves, and places them at the wild dictation of passions, so that whatever temptation or impulse strikes them or whatever freak or fancy seizes their disordered minds, they are ten times more likely to be carried away by it, than they would be in sober moments. The confessions of some convicted criminals have admitted that they took liquor, to drive away their repugnance to the horrid and bloody deeds, and to brace them up to the perpetration of crimes. The murder, for instance, is thought of by a malignant or revengeful mind; it is resolved on under the first maddening power of drink; the gun is loaded, the victim is in sight, sitting unsuspicious of danger by his fireside, the night is dark; but fear or conscience or something makes the assassin quail and shrink, till two or three more drinks put caution and conscience to sleep and thoroughly rouse up the devil in him to fury. Then he fires, his victim falls, the guilty maniac is discovered, and pays the forfeit of his own life for the crime.

It has been often affirmed that crime is more frequently connected with liquor drinking in this country than in Europe. It may be that this results from the false notions of liberty that undoubtedly prevail in the minds of an ignorant and debased class of our population. And when intoxication has suspended the ordinary restraints of fear and caution, such persons readily indulge their false and exotic notions of liberty, by appropriating any property that falls within their reach, by riotous conduct in the street, by beating their wives, burning their neighbor's house, or by anything else that may come into their crazy, drunken minds. SENECA, the old Roman moralist and philosopher, said that drunkenness did not put wicked dispositions into men's minds, but only brought them out. Very likely; but the result is the same—the drunkenness brings the scum to the surface, the dishonest or malignant disposition into action.

Our laws and courts do not admit drunkenness as an excuse for crime. It almost seems as if they should, where houses are licensed or allowed to sell intoxicating drinks. Crime keeps even pace in the community with drunkenness; as this increases that increases. It is filling prisons and poor-houses; it supplies a large proportion of the victims of capital punishment; it entails upon individuals (young and old, male and female), innumerable miseries, and on the public untold expense. The increase of crime cannot be justly charged upon the soldiers. Soldiering in our army cured probably as many drunkards as it made among the rank and file. It is rather due to the increase of intoxication and the temporary madness that accompanies it. Every good citizen, therefore, and every business person in the community should discountenance the use of intoxicating drinks, by his influence, his speech, his example, and every other lawful means.

"LEAVING THE CITY."

Our eye falls on the heading of an article in a New York city paper, that we have for some time back been expecting to see. It presents a statement of some facts, which it was as natural to look for, as to look for warm weather on the advance of spring, or any other effect to follow its known cause. We have placed the same head over our article, in which we invite attention to the statements of our New York cotemporary. He says:

"An unusually large exodus from the city will occur this spring, resulting partly from the stagnation of business, but chiefly from the enormously high rents. A large number of people who have been in the habit for years of seeking the comforts of homes in Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Orange, and other neighboring cities and towns within easy communication of New York. This removal is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. There is a large class of people, representing every walk of life, who cannot afford to pay the rents now demanded, and hence they have no alternative but to go outside of the city for relief. It would be far better for our city if suitable accommodations could be had here, but it is not strange that people leave, when by doing so they can save two or three hundred per cent, and in some cases much more, in the matter of house rents. At the present rate of city rents a man must be rich if he can afford to live elsewhere than in a tenement house, and even those who live in the latter are obliged to pay over a large proportion of their income to the avaricious owners of the wretched apartments. But the time is not distant when all this will be changed. Exorbitant rents will depress property in value, increase of population diminishes demand for houses; diminution of demand brings down prices, and hence the weight of the landlords' avarice will fall upon their own shoulders in the end."

But the exodus is no more a natural consequence of exorbitant rents than a decline of rents is, of the exodus. The intimation given in the close of the above article is as sure of being realized as the fact predicted in the beginning of it. But we do not expect it to counteract the grasping for immediate rent profits. The hurry and eagerness of landlords will urge on the killing of the goose that has heretofore laid the golden egg.

We presume similar effects will follow the same cause in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. By a comparison with other cities it is found that rents have advanced here more than in any other place. It is, however, true, that in past years they have been lower here than elsewhere. But at present, all that is said about New York may be said of our locality, for we presume it to be the same in the boroughs adjoining the cities. From twice to three times the former rents is now the rate. And as to the houses of the very poor classes, we have heard of one case, which we hope, for the credit of humanity, is exceptional, in which the rent of a poor room in a poor house, paid by charity for a very poor old woman, was raised from three and a half dollars to *eight* dollars per month.

There is some hope, however, in the self-regulating power of business matters. The law of gravitation may on more prompt to act, but it is not more sure. The principle of self preservation will operate, *all round*, and like forces acting in all directions upon the same point, will fix it and keep it fixed. There is no danger of one portion of the people being quietly eaten up by the other portion. The conditions that have menaced such a result are already undergoing some change. The population of cities may fluctuate, under conflicting influences, but they will continue to be habitable and inhabited under the old law of demand and supply, controlling rents and all other prices.

EX-GOV. CURTIN leaves for Europe in about two weeks, intending to spend some three or four months abroad, the principal part of the time in Rome, where the temperature will be more favorable to the sole object of his visit, restoration to health. After his return he proposes to retire to his old home in Bellefonte.

WE have been shown within the last few days two full invoices of English iron, one arrived, the other to arrive—both of which were offered to a Pittsburgh manufacturer and dealer at rates cheaper than the iron can be manufactured here at the present price of labor. The fact contains a sermon—and no reader is so obtuse that he will not understand it.

THE FRUIT PROSPECT.

The result of considerable inquiry as to the fruit prospect in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, indeed of Western Pennsylvania and the regions of country adjacent, is that it is good. From all that we can learn, the prospect of a good crop of fruit in New Jersey is at present very promising. Should the balance of the season prove as favorable as that portion through which we have passed, the lovers of fruit may look forward to a bountiful supply at moderate prices.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. GREELEY.

Gen. HALPIN, of the New York *Citizen*, reports in that paper an interview with the President, of Mr. GREELEY and cabinet changes, the report runneth thus:

"Of Mr. Greeley he spoke with warm respect, eulogizing the sterling integrity of his character and his great talents, as more than a compensation for his occasional eccentricities of judgment; but from inquiries pursued in another quarter, your correspondent believes there never has been any foundation for the report that Mr. Greeley is about entering the Cabinet as Postmaster General. Indeed, as to all rumors of Cabinet changes, a long experience in Washington has made the writer wholly incredulous; but that Mr. Seward may very possibly participate retiring shortly after next 4th of March, in which case he wishes Charles Francis Adams to be his successor, is the recent opinion of a minority more than commonly entitled to credit."

Gen. HALPIN concludes by giving "a personal picture of Mr. JOHNSON as he appears in the audience chamber," the concluding touches of which are as follows:

I have seen Mr. Johnson very many times, and at all hours between mid-day and eleven o'clock at night, but have never yet been able to him the slightest alteration of manner—the slightest indication that his habits ever were, or ever could be, any different from those which, when in the Senate, made him the acknowledged standard for decorum and propriety in that body. These things I am almost ashamed to find necessary to be said when writing of the President of the United States; but so high has party malice run, and so violent and vindictive have been the slanders which have assailed this officer, that in some quarters the effect of an explicit statement may be good. "I believe Andrew Johnson to be as devout and self-sacrificing a patriot as ever lived," said Chief Justice Chase not many months ago to the writer; "but fatally wrong in some of his views, and cursed with some of the worst advisers." That was high testimony from a prejudiced source; and with that testimony this letter must close.

THE truth of our remarks, a few days ago, on the character of places, in which we alluded to Chicago, is confirmed by a recent article in the *Times* of that city. Expressing the belief that St. Louis has outstripped Chicago in enterprise, and uttering a serious admonition against the business men of the latter place relying too much upon its advantageous position, the *Times* says:

"Chicago has many wonderful advantages as to location; but there is a limit to the benefits arising from that source. We are safe in assuring our capitalists that, in less than five years, it will be found that the advantages of our position will be largely neutralized, and we shall have fallen behind in our race with less favored but more enterprising rivals. Something is already about at an end when we can base prosperity upon questionable transactions in grain, and in allowing trade to find its way hither in place of going in search of it."

The "*questionable transactions in grain*" which have raised bread in all the Northern States to an arbitrary price, are not well calculated to conciliate good opinion, nor to attract business to that center. And now, since the same "transactions" have been ascertained to cut into the fair profits of the producer also, it is altogether likely that the enterprising farmers of the Northwest will find, or are finding, ways of getting their produce to market without dependance on the "questionable transactions" carried on by the Chicago warehousing system, and that the consequences are beginning to be feared, if not felt.

The morals of trade, in a place or with an individual, cannot be suffered to decline, without entailing proportionate danger. The *suspicion* of cheating practices will suggest caution to customers, and the known existence of them will drive business away. Of course we wish no ill to our good and wonderful Western neighbors. But we are glad to see that "questionable transactions in grain" are discovered by her honest business men to be a poor reliance for sustaining the prosperity of a place. And it is the direct interest of all upright business men, as much as possible, to discountenance such "transactions" for the credit and prosperity of the place, as well as for other reasons.

OUR Government Securities are manifestly growing in favor, at home and abroad. And it is gratifying to see that the currency bonds and of course the currency is appreciating as well as the gold bonds. The advance of the latter has lately been greater than that of gold. And while the advance here in the price of gold bonds might be interpreted as a depreciation of the currency, the error of that supposition is shown by the fact that the bonds have advanced also in London, where no currency but gold is employed in the purchase. The London price, which for some time past has been about 72 to 72½, has this week been 74 and 74½. Ours have advanced, while the English Governments, Consols, have been stationary at 91. All this is highly creditable to our finances. What we need to ensure and perpetuate a safe and prosperous condition of monetary affairs, is strict economy, public and private, a little good legislation, no experimental laws or measures of finance, and a considerable infusion, into the minds of the people and legislators, of the "Let well-enough alone" policy.

THE telegrams from England announce the Irish disturbance at an end—nobody killed, nobody captured. How many scared, is not reported, though it is evident a good many were on both sides. The "rising" in Kerry has turned out, as any reasonable person must have expected, who read the first announcement of it. The locality to which the Fenian host of some 800 persons betook themselves was represented as a wild, mountainous district of Kerry, inaccessible by sea or land. It was a splendid position to take for a "masterly inactivity" This outbreak—so called only by the widest stretch of liberality—deserves to be called by the name of sing. If the persons concerned had resorted thither in order to enjoy undisturbed a process of starvation, the place was admirably selected. But their retirement was in some way heard of as a part of the expected rising, and when the royal troops reached the locality, through great difficulties no doubt, they found it an innocent solitude—nary rebel to be seen or heard of.

No city is so much interested in the development of the vast mineral and other resources of the State, through the construction of railroads, as Philadelphia. Nevertheless, the newspapers of that city are utterly dumb on the question of a General Railroad Law, and thus lend moral support to the monopoly in opposing a railroad enabling act. Scarcely a road could be built in the whole State that would not directly benefit Philadelphia. As our great tide-water emporium, it is her duty as well as her interest to lend a hand in procuring legislation calculated to develop the State at large as the only means whereby we can maintain our rank among the States of the Union. An enlightened local policy should forbid the idea of contributing to any other. If Philadelphia is content with what she has, the other parts of the State are not. If she rejects their efforts at development, they will be compelled to seek aid in whatever they do in a more friendly and a more enlightened quarter. Will Philadelphia look to her own interest?

WE are gratified to see in an Eastern paper the name of Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS at the head of a list of names of suitable persons for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, which will be made vacant by the expiration of the term of Judge WOODWARD. We most heartily indorse the action of our contemporary in placing the name of Judge WILLIAMS at the top of this list. His experience at the bar and on the bench, which covers a period of over twenty-five years, during which he has been a constant and industrious student, we think eminently fits him for the position, and fully warrants the placing of his name the first on the list. It is well known to us here that during the fifteen years that Judge WILLIAMS has been on the bench, his decisions have rarely been reversed, his integrity and incorruptibility—most important requisites in a judge—are so well understood here that no one dares question them; with such a gentleman as our candidate we can go into the contest with an assurance of success.

THE St. Louis *Republican* denounces the reported combination by steamboat owners there to keep up the prices of freight, as tyrannous and injurious to business. The present rates of freight, it avers, is too high, and any attempt to increase them would be "a policy of grasping selfishness," and an obstruction to the growth of that city. It might have added that such a policy would be correspondingly injurious to the inland commerce and trade of the Western country.

A STORY has been afloat for some time, with nobody to contradict it, to the effect, that a prominent member of the Legislative Investigating Committee, at a certain point of the so-called investigation, suddenly determined that it should be an honest one, and so declared in public. The consternation that ensued may be imagined—it cannot be described. At the hour of midnight a deeply interested person hasted to find—no matter whom, only it was not DON PEDRO, though it might have been some other DON—who has the credit of having engineered the Senatorial canvass. This individual was at first incredulous, and would not believe that the investigator could think of such thing. But the informant was positive, and furthermore, the Don was given to understand that if he did not proceed without any delay to "make it right" with the fractious committeeman, not only would Harrisburg become considerably depopulated, but there would be serious danger of the Legislature being left without a quorum. The rumor adds, the thing *was* "fixed up;" but the query remains—was the aforesaid committeeman honest in his threat to go back on his companions in the successful Senatorial scheme, or was it but a game to get more money?

LAST fall General GEARY omitted no opportunity, either in his public addresses or letters, to commit himself to the principle of a General Law to facilitate the construction of Railroads and the development of the State. Unaided by the Legislature Governor GEARY cannot redeem the pledge which he and the Republican party gave. No one doubts that he feels as anxious now as he did then for the passage of an honest General Railroad Law, and that he deprecates any attempt by the higher power—the Monopoly—to deny the wishes of the people and prevent the redemption of the pledge. Will a Republican Legislature stand by General GEARY, or desert him, and thus violate their faith?

PERSONAL.

—The New York correspondent of the *Episcopalian* says: A correspondence has recently passed between some Baptist clergymen of this city and the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, with a view of bringing the latter here during Anniversary week. Mr. Spurgeon will be handsomely paid for his trouble, and his visit here, it is scarcely necessary to add, would make a sensation in the religious world. Next there is reason to believe, that a similar negotiation is pending between some of the High Church friends and no less a nobility than Rev. Dr. Pusey.

—Governor CURTIN sails this month for a three months' tour in Europe.

—Henry Lee, who died in Boston recently, was widely known as a writer on financial and commercial topics. In the presidential election of South Carolina for the Vice Presidency.

—The medical authorities at the Auburn state prison have declared that the child murderer Lindsey, to be of unsound mind in consequence of a spinal disease of many year's standing. The effect of this decision was to cause the prisoner to be placed at an avocation that will not be laborious.

—A Richmond paper says that a little girl, niece of Captain Childs, is reported to have fallen heir to a fortune of a million and a half of dollars. This little heiress resides in Portsmouth, Va., and is thus suddenly enriched by the death of a relative in England. She is but seven or eight years of age.

—The Blackwells, the Doctor and his wife, better known as Lucy Stone, attempted to address a public meeting in Princeton, New Jersey, recently, but were silenced by the yells, hootings, and cat calls of the college rowdies. Mr. Jerome evidently knew what he was about when he offered a premium for gentlemen in Princeton College.

—Mr. JONES, aged seventy years, recently married a young girl in New York State, went to Albany on a wedding tour, fell down stairs at his hotel, made his will, and left her to go forth a rich widow.

—Sister Eliza Jones, of the Ebenezer Negro Church, at Richmond, drew a revolver on a sewing society, on the charge of robbery and "cleaned out" the congregation.

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—John Hollenbaugh, Jr., one of the old defenders in the war of 1812-'14, died on the 15th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, John Eberond, in the fourth election district of Carroll county, Md., aged ninety years.

—General Butler and family are in Washington, and are about to occupy the residence situated on the northeast corner of I and Fifteenth streets.

—Rear Admiral Thatcher, United States navy, and Captain Turnly, of the Royal navy, have been decorated with the Cross by order of Kamehameha V, for courtesies extended to Queen Emma while aboard their respective ships.

—Edward Hays Keoghoe, of Ballenclar, county Wicklow, Ireland, an eccentric but worthy gentleman, retired from public life in December, 1866, in consequence of some trifling pecuniary losses, and remained in his bedroom for thirty years and one month. He died this last January. He occupied a most beautiful residence, and remained undisturbed through the changes of three owners hips, from uncle to nephew and from nephew to brother. He has been attended by all the physicians in his neighborhood, who have pronounced him perfectly healthy. He was well posted in the news of his neighborhood, retailed by his attendants. It is one of the most extraordinary cases of longevity on record under such circumstances.

—The latest version of the Pope's epigrammatic description of his distinguished English visitors is this: "Lord Clarendon I liked and understood. Mr. Gladstone I liked, but could not understand. The Duke of Argyll I understood, but did not like. Lord Russell I did not like, and did not understand."

—Victor Hugo once said of Louis Napoleon: "He is mute and motionless, looking in the opposite direction to his object, until the hour for action comes, then he turns his head and leaps upon his prey."

—The other day the Emperor had a fall on the ice. His Imperial legs slipped up even as those of the unbiest mortals, and he fell flat backwards, striking on his head—and other parts, like any prostrate Democrat.

—A legitimist marriage is announced by the Paris Bourbon prints. The young Spanish prince, Don Carlos, aged 20 years, son of Don Juan, is to be married to the Princess Margaret, daughter of the duchess of Parma. The ceremony is fixed to take place under the auspices of the Count de Chambord.

—Would we know what prince or princess in the whole of Europe is blessed with the greatest number of names, we should be unable to pitch upon a young gentleman just now a year and a half old who has the honor to be the second son of the king of Portugal. He, the *Almanach de Gotha*, tells us—in French spelling, not Portuguese—is Prince Alphonse Henri Napoleon Marie Louis Pierre d'Alcantara Charles Herbert Amedee Fernando Antoine Michel Raphael Gabriel Gonzaga Xavier Francois de Assise Jean Augustin Jules Valfando Ignace de Braganza-Savoie-Bourbon-Saxe-Cobourg et Gotha. If we had put it in Portugese the rigmarole would have sounded still more sonorous.

—Cardinal Antonelli, the prime minister, is ill; he has the gout in his hands, and for some days he has been unable to sign any document.

—MRS. Sallie Jones, of Petersburg, Va., (a colored lady) presented the freedmen's bureau last Tuesday, with three bouncing babies at one birth.

—An educational writer of some repute a half a century or more ago, Mr. Joseph Gay, died recently at the age of 83. He was the author of a spelling book and a geography which bore his name.

—Frederick A. Colby, a young man fifteen years of age, son of W. W. Colby, committed suicide on Thursday, in the Free Will Baptist church, at Lawrence, Mass., by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol ball. Disappointment in love is said to be the cause.

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